The labors of the Committee are drawing near to a close, and it is already evident that a mass of testimony will be collected, not only amply sufficient to invalidate all the Territorial elections and all the proceedings founded upon them, but to fix upon Lecompte, Shannon, and President Pierce, the charge of a conspiracy to rob, burn, and murder, under pretense of preserving order and enforcing the laws.

Lord Brougham, now nearly eighty years of age, and approaching the close of an active and useful life, is still clear in mind and vigorous in action. He is President of the Law Amendment Society, by which two important changes in British laws have been recently originated, which are now under discussion in the House of Lords-one of them putting a check on Gretoa Green marriages, by disallowing the union under Scottish law of any who shall not have been three weeks resident in Scotland. The other contemplates a complete assimilation of the commercial codes of England and Scotland, now seriously discordant. For his services to the cause of Law Reform, Lord B. was lately complimented with an entertainment by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, when he made a speech, from which we quote the following passage:

following passage:

"If I could only hope to live to see the day when to all those amendments of the law there were added this one, the adoption of which by other countries had been so emineatly useful—the system of Courts of Reconcilement—which would put an end to suits that ought never to be instituted, and prevent the vast amount of painful and expensive litigation founced upon quarrels that should never come before a court, I could be content to go to my account and think that they of the Law Amendment Society had not lived in vain."

—This passage freshly reminds us of the fact that the Reformed Constitution of this State has

that the Reformed Constitution of this State has for the last nine years expressly required of so many successive Legislatures the establishment of Courts of Reconciliation, such as Lord Brougham demands, but has required it in vain. The duty is imperative---its fulfillment would prove immensely beneficial to all classes but the lawyers, and to all but the sorriest and worst followers of the legal profession; but, unhappily, that is the very sort which mainly get elected to the Legislature, where they have thus far had power to baffle the Constitution and prevent this needed reform. We trust this power will not endure forever.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky, the Cincinnati nominee for Vice-President, is a residept of Mr. Clay's old District, but always Mr. Clay's political opponent. He was twice elected to Congress-in 1851 over Leslie Combs by 530 majority; and in 1853 over Robert P. Letcher by 526 majority. He did not choose to run again last year, his defeat being morally certain. He was among the most active and efficient supporters of the Mebraska bill, and his vote is recorded in its favor on its final passage.

Mr. Breckenridge is not yet an old man, is a fluent talker, a good canvasser, and is popular with his party. His nomination will probably strengthen it in Kentucky, which it is making desperate efforts to carry next November.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

BUCHANAN NOMINATED. From Our Own Reporter.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 6-10:55. Pierce and Douglas have withdrawn, and Buchanan was nominated on the seventeenth ballot.

SECOND DISPATCH. CINCINNATI, Friday, June 6-11:40. The Delegates from Tennessee lead off in changing to Buchanan this morning. The officeholders then became frightened, and scampered over to Buchanan like so many sheep, to save themselves. The South, too, were frightened, and for

the first time were bullied into acquiesence with a Northern nomination.

THE NOMINATIONS.

From Our Own Reporter. CINCINNATI, Friday, June 6, 1856.

The combination against Buchanan only failed at the last moment, and by the falling out of two or three votes. Tennessee would have held out had Massachusetts promised to hold five votes for Douglas to the end. She could give but three. There is much bitter feeling latent among the friends of Pierce and Douglas, but outside all is harmony and rejoicing. The Buchanan men can hardly contain themselves. Breckenridge's nomination is supposed to insure Kentucky against Filimore.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF DOUGLAS. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6, 1856.

The following are the dispatches sent by Judge Douglas to Col. Richardson, a member of the Cincionati Convention:

Washington, Tuesday, June 3, 1836-1:49 p. m. "From the telegraphic reports in the newspapers I feer that an embittered state of feeling is being engendered in the Convention which may endanger the harmony and success of our party. I wish you and all my friends to bear in mind that I have a thousandharmony and success of our party. I have a thousandfold more anxiety for the triumph of our principles
than for my own personal elevation. If the withdrawal of my name will centribute to the harmony of
our party on the success of the cause, I hope you will
not hesitate to take the step. Especially it is my desire that the action of the Convention will embody
and express the wishes, feelings and principles of the
Democracy of the Republic, and hence, if Mr. Pierce
or Mr. Buchanan, or any other eminent statesman who
is faithful to the great issues involved in the contest
shall receive a majority of the Convention, I carnestly
hope that all of my friends will unite in insuring him
two-thirds, and then in making his nomination manimous. Let no personal considerations disturb the
harmony of our party or endanger the triumph of our
principles. "Washington, June 5, 1856—9 a. in.
"I have just read so much of the platform as relates to the Nebraska bil and Stavery question. The
acception of that noble resolution by the unanimous
vote of all the States accomplishes all the objects I
had in view in permitting my came to be used before

vote of all the States accomplishes all the objects I had it, view in permitting my came to be used before the Convention. If agreeable to my friends, I would need to be prefer exerting all my energies to elect a tried state man on that platform to being the nominee my self. At all events, do not let my name be used in such manner as to disturb the harmony of the party or endanger the success of the work so nonly begun.

"Washington, June 5, 1856—91 p. m.

"Mr. Buchanan having received a majority of the Convention, is in my opinion, entitled to the nomination. I hope my friends will give effect to the voice of the majority of the party.

S.A. Douglas."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI, FIFTH DAY.

Cincinsati, Friday, June 6, 1856. At 10 a. m. the President called the Convention to

The Hall was not full when the balloting com-When Maine was called, her vote was cast, 7 for

Buchapan and 1 for Pierce.

When Vermont was called, Mr. H.bbard of New-Homp like reserved and that the unanimous vote of

the delegation that he represented had thus far supported Franklin Pierce, but that New-Hampshire had now determined to cast her vote for that statesman who represented the present Administration. He meant the choice of Illinois, Stephen A. Dougist. [Applause.]

North Carol na led off on the same tack, and was followed by South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas.

Tennessee cast her 12 votes for Buchanan. Pierce ran down to 3 vetes.

The New York Softs went over to Douglas on the 16th ballot; Maine concentra ed her vote on Buchanan; Ohio gave him 2 more; Kentucky cast all her votes for Douglas, having previously given him but 7. The half votes were rejected by the Chair, a point of order being raised on them, in consequence of Onio

casting a half vote for Cass.

After the announcement of the result on the 16th pallot, Mr. Preston of Kentucky, said he had stood firmly by Douglas to this point, but he now felt conficent that the Convention demanded the nomination

of James Buchapan. Tumultuous disorder ensued, and cries resounded all over the hall, "No, no, no; Douglas has sufficient frierds " &co.

Mr. Preston continued-He thought the friends of Mr. Douglas would best consult his wishes by yielding at once and cheerfully to the wishes of the Conven-

Lond cries were now heard for Illinois to speak.

Mr. Richardson rose and said, without advising any gentleman what it was his duty to his constituents to lo, he felt that he had a duty to perform to his constituents and the State he represented [Cries of "Don't withdraw him "]. He felt that he could not contribute to the success of the party or carry out the views of Mr. Douglas by continuing him longer in the contest [Immense applause]. He had just received a dispatch from Mr. Douglas which he desired to have read. After that, he would withdraw the name of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Richardson then read the telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Douglas, which said, that from telegraphic accounts he (Douglas) felt confident that a longer continuance of his name before the Convention would tend to disturb its harmony, and that therefore he desired to withdraw, believing that the Democracy would do well to unite and vote on either of the other candidates before the Convention, Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan [Immense cheering].

Gov. Seymour arose and endeavored to address the

Convention, but was for some time prevented by the uproar and confusion. After a while he was heard, He said the Democrats of New York had, up to this time, been united on one point, and that was, the profore the Convention. They had adhered to Mr. Pierce as long as he had a vote in the Convention. They had then cast their vote for Mr. Douglas. That candedate had withdrawn himself, and the New York Softs now desired to do all in their power to harmonize and consolidate the vote of the Convention [Immense

The seventeenth ballot was then taken.

New Hampshire cast her vote for Buchanan, Mr. Hibbard msking a speech in explanation, and every delegate who rese had something to say.

Mr. Ludlow, for the New York Softs, said that although the Softs came into the Convention under many disadvantages, they had no desire to promote the continuance of any factions in the great State of New York. They, therefore, cast their eighteen votes for James Buchanan.

Immediately the ballot commenced, Captain Rynders's great gun was heard roaring forth the announcement to the outsiders.

The Convention rose to the highest state of excite-

ment as State after State gave a plumper for the

W. W. Avery of North Carolina said that North Carolina loved Buchanan, and reminded the Convention that four years ago he had been its first choice. South Carolina said she came here with the desire

to support those candidates who had proved themselves honest to the Union and Constitution. To this end she had cast her votes first for Pierce and then for Douglas. She would now give her entire vote to Buchanan.
Sam Medary congratulated the Convention that Ohio

had to longer a fractional vote to cast upon the platform of the Convention. Ohio was willing to fight under any nominee, although the aworn friend of the "Little Giant of the West." None would yield more cheerfully than himself, and he could say the same for the entire delegation. As Ohio had been exact hitherto (mathematically dividing her vote, she should now be quite as exact, and cast her entire vote for Buchanan. He pledged the State of Ohio for the favorite of Pennsylvania.

Col. Richardson said: Every member of the Con vention has indersed the political course of Mr.
Deuglas, which any man might be proud of. He
could assure the Convertion that, while the choice of Illinois was, of course, for her favorite son, yet she yielded to no State in appreciation of the political character of James Buchanan.

Arkansas pledged herself for the largest comparative majority in the Union for the nominec, particularly if her choice for Vice-President should be satisfied, Gen. Quitman of Mississippi.

Mr. Inge of California said that the delegation came here with the choice of every member fixed on the present nominee, but they came also with instructions to get the expression of the Convention in favor of ecuring some easy means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Mr. Inge having received permission, then procee ded to comment ably and eloquently on the importance and necessity of such communication. He thanked the Convention for their kindness in hearing those who had come so far and who had braved the malaria of the tropics and the dangers of the ocean to meet their Democratic brethren here. He believed that Mr Buchanan did not concur in opposition to the exercise of all constitutional power fo secure easy postal communication between the two oceans. California casts her 4 votes for Buchanan.

John L. Dawson, in a happy speech, expressed the thanks of Pennsylvania for the honor done her through these erdersements of her favorite son. After he had taken his seat he rose again, saying that in reviewing the claims of candidates, he had forgotten to mention the name of Franklin Pierce [Laughter and cheers]. He then declared his approval of the course of the Administration, which would receive from the people on its retirement the endorsement, "Well done thou good as d faithful servant,"

The vote was then announced as being 296 for Mr. Buchanap, upon which the cheering was immense. Three tremendons cheers were then given for Bu-

chanan, three equally enthusiastic ones for Douglas, and three moderate ones for Pierce. A motion to non-inate candidates for Vice President and then adjourn till 2 p. m. was now made, but was

Col. Black of Pennsylvania having the floor, re turned thanks for the unanimous vote which had been erst for James Buchanan. He pledged Pennsylvanis to constant devotion to the Union. He desired to say to the Convention, in order to put them right on one point, and as he had already been identified with the matrimerial question here, that although Mr. Buchanen had not in his own person fulfilled that daty, yet from the time that he had arrived at a marrying age, he had been wedded to the Constitution of the

country, and in Pernsylvania they did not permit bigsmy. A resolution, endersing the present Administration, was then introduced by Mr. Hallet of Massachuset's, which was declared to be adopted unanimously, by the Chair, although some navs responded.

Mr. Pratt protested against such a decision. He would never consent that the great North west should be slandered and stult fied by the supposition that si e indersed the admiristration of Franklin Pierce. Mr. Wright of Pernsylvania boped that the ma-

jority report of the Committee on Credentials in the New-York case would be stricken from the minutes, and in order that all differences hight be settled, he would offer a resolution recommending both sections to sgree upon holding a State Convention to settle open an organization and make preparations for the mination of a single electoral ticket.

Judge Beardsly, on the pa t of the Hards, assured the Convention that the National Democratic party of New York would work cheerfully and persistently for the success of the ticket, for the union of the party,

and for the settlement of all past difficulties. Mr. Ludlow expressed similar views on the part of

loud applause. He made an able and coscillatory speech, alluding to the time when the Democracy of New York were a unit, and promising a return to these halojon days.

Mr. Wright's resolution was then adopted, and the

Convention adjourned till 2 p. m.
The following letter from Mr. Douglas was received by Mr Richardson: "Washington, June 3, 1856.

"Washington June 3, 1856.

"Hon. Wm. A. Richardson — Dear Sir: From the following telegraphic reports in the newspapers I fear that an embitter of state of feeling is being engendered in the Convention, which may endanger the harmony and success of our party. I wish you and all my friends to bear in mind that I have a thousand-fold more anxiety for the triumph of our principles than for my own personal elevation. If the withdrawal of my name will contribute to the harmony of our party or the success of our cause, I hope you will not besistate to take the step, especially as it is my desire that the action of the Convention will embody desire that the action of the Convention will embody and express the wishes, feelings, and principles of the Democracy of the Republic. If Mr. Pierce, or Mr.

Buchanan, or any other who is faithful to the great issues involved in the contest shall receive a majority of the Convection, I carrie-tly hope that all my friends will unite in insuring two thirds, and then making the ton ination unanimous. Let no personal considera-tions disturb the harmony or endanger the triumphs of our principles. (Signed) S. A. Douglas.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention being called to order, Mr. Shields of Missonri offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the General Government, so far as the Constitution will permit, to aid in the construction of a safe overland route between the Atlantic and the Pacific

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by Aves 75, Noes 220.

Several delegates from Missouri rose and demanded a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Pettit of Indiana endeavored to speak on the propriety of an amendment declaring it the duty of the General Government to use all proper Constitu-tional power for the object named, but it was not

The motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of entertaining the resolution was carried by year 208,

At the suggestion of Mr. Petit the worl "proper was placed before "Constitutional power," and the question being ordered, the resolution was adopted by ayes 205, pays 87. On motion, the Convention resolved to proceed to

ballot for a candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Mead of Virginia proposed Lynn Boyd of Ken-

Mr. Harris of Illinois begged leave to propose a man who though born on the banks of the Hudson, was now a resident on the banks of the Mississippi. It had been his pride to serve under his command in

regiments in Illinois, that never turned their backs to friends or foes. He was the first to plant the American flag on the Halls of the Montezumss. He named Gen. Quitman. Col. Lewis of Louisians named John C. Brecken-

ridge of Kentucky. Mr. Breckerridge returned his thanks to Louisiana for the honor conferred upon him, but was one of those who believed promotion should follow seniority; besides, he was already a candidate for the office of Editor-one of the Editors who should advocate the election of the candidates of this Convention, and the upholding of its noble States' Rights platform. He

withdrew his name. Mr Chapman of Alabama nominated Benj. Fitz-Mr. Brown of Tennessee Lominated Aaron V. Brown

of Tennessea. A delegate from North Carolina nominated James A. Sedden of Virginia.

Mr. Sedden returned thanks for the honor and with-

Mr. Avery of North Carolina then presented the name of James C. Dobbin of North Carolina. Mr. Underwood of Georgia nominated H. V. John-

п	FIRST BALLUI.
	John A. Quitman         59         J. C. Breckenridge         55           Lyrn Boyd         33         Benj Fitzestrick         11           Asron V. Brown         39         Hersheli V. Johnson         31           James A. Bayard         31         Truston Polt         5           Thos. J. Rusk         2         Jas. C. Dobbin         13
	On the above ballot Maine voted for Gen. Rusk of

Mr. Pollock of Texas immediately withdrew Mr. Rusk's name, by authority. Vermont cast her entire vote for Mr. Breckenridge.

New York being called, Mr. Ludlow announced eighteen votes for Gen. Quitman. Mr. Cochrane immediately rose and said the vote was not correct. Some little by play took place. One

Delegate said he wanted to vote independently. The President said he would receive no vote except from the chairman of the delegation.

Judge Beardsley cast cleven Hard votes for James A. Bayard, of Delaware. Virginia cast her vote for Breckenridge; Illinois for

Quitman; California for A. V. Brown. Before the second ballot was taken the name of Mr. Bayard was withdrawn.

A delegate from Connecticut begged to say that it the delegates South of Mason & Dixon's line could agree upon a candidate Connecticut would go for him; but if not, Connecticut had a distinguished son to pro-Pose—the Hon, Isaac Toucey.

Another delegate said that was not so; Connecticut

reserved Mr. Toucey for higher game and name. On proceeding with the second ballot, the name Mr. Brown of Tennessee was withdrawn, and his votes given for Mr. Breckenridge. Several other States then changed for Mr. Breckenridge, and amid great

excitement Mississippi withdrew the name of Quitman and recorded her vote for Breckenridge. Judge Beardsley, for the New-York Hards, changed their votes from Bayard to Breckemidge. The vote was then announced as unanimous for Mr. Breckenridge, he having received 296 votes. The announcement was received with immense ap-

plause. Mr. Beeckenridge being loudly called for, took the stand amid deafening cheers, and said the result was quite unexpected to him. In the personal aspect of the matter he had no words to express the profound gratification he felt for this mark of honor and confidence from the Democrats of the United States. He did not interd to make a speech, but only to return his heartfelt thanks for the honor done him; but, with respect to the first nomination, he could only say that Mr. Bucharan had lived down detraction and calumay atd was now about to be crowned with the highes honors to be conferred on American citizens, essayed to say generally that he was a States' Rights delegate, and he trusted, if elected to the high office for which he was nominated, he should never do any thing to ferfeit the high trust reposed in him.

Mr Preston of Kentucky being called for, spoke as

Mr. PRESIDENT: I cannot but feel deeply sensible of the honor which this Convention has conferred upon me by its call. The great Democracy of the Union has this day assembled here and announced their principles to the country, and as representatives of these ciples to the country, and as replected the order of the principles, have nominated James Buchanau of Pennsylvania, and J. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, for President and Vice President of these United States. The exultation with which these nominations have been received prove bow deep and earnest are the intentions of the Democracy is the approaching

contest to vindicate their views and achieve a victory. I heard the announcement which procleimed the veteran statesman of Pennsylvania as the condidate of the Democratic party ring through this Hall amid the applause of the delegations of thirty two States, and hailed it as an anapticous other of victory, but when the name of an old comrade in other lands and a bosom friend was added for the second office, then the deepest gratification filled my heart. He is endeared to us by many cherished momories and we can but regard with heartfelt pride this evidence of the appreciation of his country men. Perhaps, Mr. President, Kentricky has usurped more than her share of the honors men. Perhaps, Mr. President, Kentucky has nsurped more than her share of the honors in this Convention. James Buchanan was a son of her early adoption. He was for a time, a citizen of the State, and, hewever short was the period of citizenship, his subsequent renown causes us to treasure the recollection with honest pride. The other numinee is a native of the State, a grandson of that John Breek erridge who introduced the memorable resolution of 1798, which yet constitutes the foundation of the States' Rights creed. The purity of his life and the energy of his intellect command the respect and confidence of our Rights creed. The purity of his life and the energy of his intellect command the respect and confidence of our people of this generation. With such a ticket Kentincky will move forward with the same generosity of impulse for the redemption of the country that marked her struggles for the Statesman of Ashland. The news of this nomination, which is now being transmitted by telegraph to her people will be received with acciamations of joy and triumph. But, why do I stand here to-day? Why is it necessary for me to respond to the call of the Convention—me, who but a short time since belonged to the old honored organization, the honorable adversary of the Demoratic party on great questions of public policy! who but a short time since belonged to the old honored organization, the bonorable adversary of the Democratic party on great questions of public policy! I find that organization dissolved, and myself and thousands of others driven for the maintenance of our constitutional rights into the ranks of our former opponents. The last two years have witnessed the dissolution of the Whig party and the uprising of a deluge of fanatical factions, which threaten to overwhelm the equal rights of the States, the Constitution of the country, and the prosperity of the people. I am one of those two or three hundred thousand old Whigs who, disclaiming the shallow heresies and proscriptive tenets of the miscalled American party, scorn all duplicity, adjure all compromise, and rather choose to stand in honorable alliance with our former opponents in defense of that Constitution which makes us one people, than to take the senseless and absurd oaths of the wretched Know-Nothing Order. During this time the Democrats have proven themselves equal to their ancient reputation, but it is now our enviable fortune to aid in the battle and share in the glory of victory. Not the acquisition of Louisiana, with her fertile plains—not the annexation of Taxas, which extended the empire still further southward—not the planting of our standards upon the turrets of Mexico, or the struggles that won the golden shores of California, will equal in moment or importance that great coutest upon which we now enter for the preservation of our internal tranquility, the maintenance of our laws, the restoration of concord and the perpetuation of the grand political system bequesthed to us by our revolutionary fathers. For the defense of these principles the Democratic party stand in battle array against all adversaries, definant in their patriotism, energetic in the virtue and conscious purity of their motives, that they will maintain them with impregnable strength against the party stand in battle array against all adversaries, definant in their patriotism, energetic is the virtue and conscious purity of their motives, that they will maintain them with impregnable strength against the assaults of every adversary of true republicanism. In that battle not less than two hundred thousand carnest and most devoted adherents of the old Whig party will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with them, animated by no hope but for the public welfare, forgetful of the past, and determined by a bold and fearless alliance it win the victory in the approaching Presidential contest. Before resuming my seat, I desire to allude to some of those members of the Democratic party who are assembled here to-day, and who, in the tempest and fury of the fanaticism that burst loose upon the country upon the passage of the Kansas Neupon the country upon the passage of the Kansas Neupon the strength of the many time overlate, among the upon the country upon the passage of the Kansas Ne-braska act, stood firm and immoveable, among the foremost of whom was Douglas, the first of all that band of statesmen—the one who led the forlors for the restoration of the equal rights of the . These men carro forward for the maintenance hope for the restoration of the equal rights of the States. These mer carro forward for the maintenance of the true doctrine of Democracy. The storm burst upon them in all violence, but they stood, like the three hundred at Thermopyle, and braved its fury. They were left prostrate on the field of public affairs, and if they should never rise again, they might claim to have inscribed upon their monument the words that commemorated the fate of the defenders of Greece, "Go, stranger, and at Lace-"demonia tellthem obedient to her laws we fell;" but I cannot believe that such will be the result of the patriotic courage, believing they are not dead but only for a time overthrown, and that the Democracy here around me will lift them in their arms, bind ur their wounds, and amid the danger of the fight, hall them leaders in the approaching context. We stand here to-day, Mr. President, in the midst of a most imposing assembly—among the delegations of thirty-two States, demonstrating their nationality by the unanimity with which they declared their principles and announced their candidates. No other party in the land can challenge such an equality. I claim for them superiority, and rest that superiority on nationality. No factions divide us—no discordant ideas rend us—and standing here in Circinvati and looking to the shore of my native Kentucky, I can say with truth, no geographical line, no mountain, no river severs our party. Under these views, Mr. President, I as one of the old Whigs, and there are thousands of others, embark in this campaign. We come in unconnected with any traditional glories of Democracy, without any of its achi svements emblazoned on our shields—but we come determined to ride deep into the camps of the foes that beleaguer inblazoned on our shields—but we come determined to ride deep into the camps of the foes that beleaguer us and to win our spurs upon the field. ties in Indiana for the candidates.

Mr. Petit of Indiana spoke in favor of the nominations made by the Convention, pledging large majori-

Mr. Richardson of Illinois moved the app of a Committee of Nine to inform the nominees of

their nomination. Carried. Mr. Wright of Pennsylvania moved for a vite of thanks to the President and officers of the Convention. Adopted unanimously.

The Chairman of the Committee on Organization then reported the names of the Committee to appoint a Democratic General Committe. Also, a resolution naming Charleston, S. C , as the place of holding the next Convention, the time to be fixed by the National Committee. Also, that the State Convention, to be held in New-York, have authority to nominate a deligate from the State in the National Democratic Com-

Judge Beardsley of New York asked the Convention to adopt all the resolutions except that one authorizing the State Committee in New-York to appoint nembers on the National Committee. Leave New York to manage her own quarrels in her own way. He moved to strike out that resolution.

Mr. Ludlow of New-York said if that portion of the report was so unimportant, why oppose its adoption.

It is proposed by that resolution, in the first State
Convention, they shall have power to elect a member on that Committee. He hoped that that resolution would prevail. He had offered to the Hards the names Governor Seymour and Dean Richmond as members

of the Committee, but both had been rejected. Mr. Mead of Virginis, proposed that each of the delegations from New York appoint a member for the Committe, and that the Chairmen of this Convention be authorized to draw lots to see which shall be the

member. A delegate suggested the name of General Ascon Ward as a member of the Committee, deeming i neworthy the character and dignity of the Convention to draw lots.

The motion to draw lots was sustained, and Mr. Ludlow, on the part of the Softs, declined to go inte the game of chance.

There being, therefore but one name in the hat, A1-

gustus Schell, that member was declared a member of the General Committee. A vote of thanks was then tendered by the Conven-

tion to the Secretary, and to the citizens of Cincinnat for their hospitality.

The Convention then adjourned size die. After the adjournment, Mr. Ward, President of the Convention, being loudly called for, made an eloquent speech is support of the action of the Convention

THE BALLOTING.

Fifteenth Ballot-Buchanan, 1684; Perce, 31

Douglas, 118]; Cass, 4].

The name of Mr. Pierce as a candidate was here withdrawn by the New Hampshire Delegation. S steenth Ballot-Buchanan, 168; Doug'es, 191;

Mr. Douglas's rame was withdrawn by Mr. Richardson on the authority of Mr. D. Screntienth Ballot-James Bachanen, 296. (Cam-

The following is the vote of the Convention on the first ballet this morning:

Brebanan I to te. Pouglas Case Convecticut... New York... New Jersey... Penneyivanie. Peppeyivante.
Pelaware.
Maryland.
Virginia
North Carolina.
South Carolina. South Care Georgia... Alabama... Mississippi Louis as ... Irdiana.... Collifornia. CINCINNATI, Friday, June 6-3 p. m. The city has been in a perfect uproar since the nou

ination. Great enthusiasm is manifested. The various clubs from Pennsylvania, headed by the Philadelphia band, are parading the streets, bearing a monster banner, and the Young Men's Democratic Union Club of New-York are firing a salute in the upper part of the city, among the German population. Capt. Rynders's gun was the first to speak. The Softs, with some offort, give an apparently cheerful assent to the nomina The Half Shell representation assembled at their quarters, and after a happy address from Senator Sickles, proceeded to take part in the general re-

Mr. Buell, who was stabbed on Tuesday evening, is considered out of darger.

Some twenty meetings are organized in different parts of the city this evening, and members of the Co ention are speaking at each of them.

The refusal of the Softs to present the name of a Democrat for a Committee man in the Convention arcse from bargaining as to State candidates. Israel T. Hatch of Buffalo, is spoken of as the Union

andidate for Governor.

Col. Harmon, Custom-House Collector at Detroit speke at one meeting to-right. He has been working hard for Mr. Buchanan ever since the mesting of the

RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATION.

Concord, N. H., Friday, June 6, 1856.

The Democrats of this city condially respond to the nemination of Mr. Buchanan, and 100 guns are now being fired in his honor.

Boston, Friday, June 6, 1856.

The announcement of Mr. Buchanan's nomination caused some esnation in this city. It is said 100 guns will be fired to-morrow in honor of the event.

Belfast. Me., Friday, June 6—6 p. m.

The nemination of Mr. Buchanan by the Democracy was received here with great enthasiasm. A large crowd, with a band of music, assembled on the Common and fired as a ute.

mon and fired a sa ute.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 6, 1856.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan was received by the Democrats here with great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired this afternoon in honor of the event.

Province Institute Friday June 5, 1856.

PRILADELPHIA, Friday, June 6, 1856. The office of The Pennsylvanian is il uminated to night in honor of the nomination of Buchanan. A number of speekers are addressing a crowd in front of the building; but although there is general good feeling, the demonstration is not very enthusiastic, the hurrah boys being all at Cincinnati.

FROM BOSTON.

Bostos, Friday, June 6, 1856. Charles Hale, esq., of this city, to-day received the following dispatch from Hon, Anson Burlingame reply to a communication addressed to Mr. Summer

"WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5, 1855.
"To Charles Hale, esq., Boston: Mr. Summer has just learned the recommendation of Governor Gardner, that the Commonwealth should assume the expenses of his illness, and he desires me to telegraph at once his hope that the recommendation will not be pressed. In no event can he accept the allowance proposed, and Mr. Sumner adds: 'Whatever Massachusetts can give, 'let it all go to suffering Kansas.'
"ANSON BURLINGAME."

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE. DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.

Hallfax, N. S., Friday, June 6, 1856.

Her Majesty's steamship Himalaya will sail from
this port for England on Monday next. Arrangement
have been made to send out to the agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool a news-bag, and telegraphic
dispatches transmitted over the wires to this city on
Monday, will be duly forwarded to all parts of Europe.

Office in New-York, No. 21 Wall street.

TROOPS FROM THE CRIMEA. Bosres, Friday, June 6, 1856.
Two regiments of British troops from the Crimea arrived at Hahfax on Monday in the mammoth steamer

Himalaya. THE CANADA—MR. CRAMPTON.
HALIFAX, Friday, June 6, 1856.
The Canada laid off George's Island in the fog foot 12 o'clock, midnight, reaching her wharf at 7 o'clock this morning. She left again at 9 o'clock for Liverpool, with fine weather and a light south-west wind. During her brief stay here, an address was presented to Mr. Crampton, the ex-British Minister to the United

MESSAGE OF GOV. METCALF.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 6, 1856. Gov. Metcalf was qualified yesterday afternoon, and sent his message to the Legislature. About one third of the message is devoted to national affairs, principally the Slavery question. He denounces the repeal f the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrages, and the assault on Sumner, and attributes th unform success of the slave power to their perfect manimity on the subject of Slavery, to their constant threats of withdrawal from the Union and to the compactness of their party ties. He closes as follows: All the talk, all the threats, all the movements designed or tending to a dissolution, are the political stock in trade of Southern politicians, with here and there a partner at the North."

INDIGNATION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 6-10 p. m. In consequence of the rain this evening, the large gathering in front of Independence Hall was obliged to gounder cover; corsequently two meetings were organized in the large Court rooms of the building, and there being unable to admit the great number present, s third meeting was held in the vestibule of the hall. Addresses were made by Benjamin Brewster, Judge Kelly, E. Joy Morris, Charles & lpin, and a number of others. A series of resolutions presented, by ex-Mayor Corrad, were adopted by acclamation and with great marks of approval. The resolutions denounced the arsault upon Mr. Summer as revolutionary and des tructive of the freedom of speech. They also characterize it as an outrage evincing on the part of the assailant a most cowardly and brutal spirit.

BREADSTUFFS AFLOAT ON THE LAKES. Over fifty vessels are now affoat on the Upper Lakes, bound to Oswego, loaded with nearly 700,000 bushels of grain. The receipts and shipments by canal are large for the last three days, the average daily shipment of corn alone has been 50,000 bushels. The weather is cool.

BILLE TRACES.-The Rev. T. H. Stockton is issu-

ir g, in Baltimore, a series of "Bible Tracts, or Leaves from the Tree of Lefe," of which three are before us, viz: 1. 'The Sermen on the Mount, by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." 2. "The Ten Command-ments, with Additional Related Passages." 3. "The Celebration of the Law," or the CX1Xth Pealin. He

and regard its precepts as "Leaves of the Tree [which] were for the healing of the Nations."

THE LOTTERY AND POLICY BUSINESS!

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: There has been much recent agitation in the public prints, and in the public mind, in relation to the Lettery and Lottery Policy business of New-York Many minor arrests have been made, and some City. few indictments found by the Grand Jury; while for a long time past repeated charges have been made to that body concerning the open violation of the seem engly stringent laws against Lotteries, &c.; but still, while no convictions have taken place, there can be no diminution of the traffic; and the audacity and hold effrontery exhibited by the principal lottery men is daily on the increase.

Strange as is such a state of affairs in this city, which boasts of its good government, under the efficient rule of its present chief officer, and of the many reforms instituted under his administration, there are secret reasons, of which the public, to this time, have remained in ignorance-secret influence and secret interests, so potent that the minor dictates of honor and of public duty are as shadows to the substance. Some idea of the extent of the influence politically

and privately exercised by the principal parties en-gaged in this in thawful business may be formed from the fact that their agencies and sub-agencies are located, not only in every word in the city, but in almost every 80ck in every word; that while their profits are principally derived from the poor (whose invest-ments, although they rob themselves and their families of brend, would searcely average 50 cents per day for each infividual purchaser of policies), beast that their daily receipts are nearly \$5,000, and that their profits amount to \$1,000 per day. Their establish-ment is the bandation and root of this iniquity—this blot on the fair fame of our city—this wholesale rob-bery of the methers and shildren of the poor—this hot bed of crime; and preparations are new being made not only for a continuence of their business, but for its extension and increase, so far as energy, political influence and blind tolerance will permit. This establishment-this hydra-headed monster's den-was until recently located on a prominent corner of Broadway, above Canal street but is now temporarily removed a few doors west in the cross street; while the wealthy proprietors are erecting a monetor palace (policy shop) on the old stand; and it is understood that the new building is to be especially adapted for the lottery business, with secret doors, passages, and other gambling paraphernalia. Probably but few persons are aware that some of

our highest officials are largely interested if not partners in this establishment; and it is certainly known to but few that when a high city official, a short time since, visited a Southern city and appeared in the new character of a public lecturer, one object of his visit to the South was the purchase of a Georgia lostery grant, in which he succeeded. And there are also but for who are aware that from twenty to thirty of our pres ent Policemen have at some time or other been en

gaged in the policy business.

Such are the influences which sustain this establishment; and the few minor arrests which have been made have either been to divert attention from it (and always at the instigation of its proprietors) or to compel other parties engaged in the quish their business or share profits, or become either politically or pecuniarily subservices to them. And it is a well-known fact, to those behind the curtain, that persons are at once employed to harass and procure the arrest of any man who enters into this illegal treffic who will not play into the hands of this clique.

Such is a plair, uncolored statement of the secret basis and strength of this evil; and calling the attention of the public to the fact that it can only be eradicated by a blow at the foundation; that the arrests which have lately been made, emanating from the source they have, but serve to strengthen the foothold of the crime, I take leave of the subject for the moment, with the promise that if this communication shall have served a good purpose I will make further

and more particular revelations in a short time.

New York, June 4, 1886.

PUBLIC GOOD BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FRIDAY, June 6.-The President, BENJ. F. PINCK-NET, esq., presiding. After some petitions and resolutions had been read and referred, a resolution was read tions had been read and reterred, a resolution was read by the Clerk, which was substantially as follows: Revolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences to accertain whether the curls on the heave of four Connecimen, (whose sames were specified), are done in accer-dance with the rules soverning the same; and, also, to accertain the heat mode of cultivating the same; and, also, to accertain the heat mode of cultivating the spate of smother member of the Board, (whose name was also mentioned.) The introduction of the resolution created some mirth, and inquiries were made without success as to

mirth, and inquiries were made without success as who was its author and who had introduced it. The President ruled it out of order, but an appeal was made from the decision of the Chair. The appeal was sustaired. Subsequently, when an attempt was made to find the resolution, it was non est, some member having surreptitiously taken it from the Clerk's

ber having surreptitionaly taken it has been possession.

The Board then went into the third reading of bills. The following were among the bills paid:
In favor of repairs to house of Engine Company No. 33, in favor of purchasing a new carriage for the use of Hose Company No. 46; in favor of building new house for Hose Company No. 43; relative to opening Fourth avenue, from Forty second street to Harlem River; in favor of dagging Eighty-fifth street, from Second to Third avenue, on petition of Engine Cumpany No. 5; relative to annual allowance fagus to fire companels; in favor of degging in Laurens, House to fire companels; in favor of degging in Laurens, House to fire companels; in favor of degeling allow foot of Chan bers street, North River, in favor of degeling allow foot of Chan bers street, North River.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. FRIDAY, June 6.—Resolution—By Ald. Corwin, directing the Street Commissioner to notify the owners of the brig-flay flower, used in raising the slip Joseph Walker, to remove her from the slip here can piers 25 and 29, and if no owners neglected to do so, the same to be done by the Street

brig May flower, used in raising the simp Joseph water, to be move her from the slip between piers 23 and 29, and if the owners neglected to do so, the raims to be done by the Street Commissioner at their expense-algored.

Heports Adopted.—To appropriate \$2,000 for wells at a pumper, confirming sundry awards of contrac's for sewers and grading; to make alterations to the house of Hose Company No. 25; to build a new home for Hose Company No. 25; to build a new home for Hose Company No. 57; to request the Mayor to communicate with the Post Master. Company No. 25; to request the Mayor to communicate with the Post Master, to authorize constables to wear budges when on chury; to seek an itom belt tower at Essex Market; to grade and regulate Eigstein streat from Fifth avenue to East River, and others and amend the action of the Councilmen by giving the Street Commissioner power to appoint Inspectors on the work to concern with the Councilmen to establish for from from the foot of Forty second street, North River, to Welawken, New Josepy. The Beard adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

FRIDAY, June 6.—Ald, Elv., President, in the Chair.

FRIDAT, JUE 6.—Ald, ELT, President, in the Chair.

Reports Adopted—Directing the Controller to pay
the compensation of the Assasces in full, as voted for in the
previous report, to pay the bile of Justices Strong, Parker and
Dear, of the Suprine Court for travelling and softer expenses
and services—to Judge Strong #22s. Parker 484, and Dean
#121 to pay A. S. Cady \$4500 30, for examining arrests of taxes,
and other Wo. k.
The penet is convered to Monday. The Board as journed to Monday, NEW-YORK HOSPITAL .- The weekly report to June

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CESTRAL RAILBOAD. -A

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A
the New-York Express train, which left here at 11;
Thursday morning, was passing on to the branch track
at P. kin, eight miles this side of the Suspension Bridge,
at 9:40 p. m., the Chicago Express came down with
such speed that it ran past the Station and against the
other train as it was backing on to the switch.

The ergine and baggage car of the Chicago Express
ran into and crushed to pieces the first passenger car
of the N. w. York Express train, killing the fireman
and one lady passenger—Mrs. M. F. Stevens, wife of
S. P. Stevens of Lockport, Illinois. Fifteen others in
the crushed car were injured. Most of them had some
bone broken, but it was not deemed necessary to amputate but cre limb.

putate but ore limb.

The killed and wounded in the accident were:

Killed-Mrs. M. F. Stevens, of Lockport, lill, formerly of Charlestown, Mass., and William Haynes,

fire man. Wanded-J. W. Roberts, New-York; Mary McCall, ments, with Additional Related Passages." 3. The Celebration of the Law, "or the CXIXth Paslin. He issues, size, "The Bulle Times," a small monthly quarto, devoted to the commendation and explanation of the Bulle Tract enterprise. The plan seems to us judicious, and the tracts far better in matter, than the average of these of modern origin. We trust Mr. Strekten will be suct a red in his enterprise, by constant, and provided the many fine and provided the suct and wife, of Savantah, Wayner County, and Addison Gilmore, railread man, are an agree or larging the first them have become a grades of these are reveraged the Bulle.